TWO EXAMPLES.

Bayless Hanna's Rapture and Delight-A Gorgeous Array of Blue Cloth, Silk Cordege and Brass Buttons From the Golden Gate.

Special to the Sentfuel. Washington, May 2,- An enthusiastic fever has developed in the mind of Bayless Hanna regarding the Persian mission. Reading and thought upon the subject has inspired him with high hopes, and he would exchange it for no other appointment. An American Minister who preceded Mr. Hanna had an interesting experience, and the rapturous recepsion by that people caused his heart to swell with pride "for his own, his native land." A vast number of natives, with music and banners and the enthusiasm of a political torch-light procession, was awaiting his arvival on the seashore when the ship came in. Through the waste and over the mountains he was borne like royalty in a sedan chair to the capital. This gained, the gates opened as if on hinges of gold, revealing a spectacle of festivity, evidenced by flags flying, drums beating, troops marching, a ruler and court in waiting, and the glare of barbaric joy everywhere. The delighted Minister lost no time in cabling home that the honors due a king on his birthday had been awarded a representative American, and more exquisite gladness has seldom been known. A few days later a bill was made out for \$8 000 by the Persian authorities and sent to this Government to meet the expense of this rare and radiant occasion. It was paid, bur with instructions that this sort of thing must not be repeated.

Mr. Hanna is learning his lesson and will take a turn through the gun factories of New England before leaving for his post of duty. All that improved fire-arms and song and the miscellaneous accomplishments that must grow out of close relations with the Republic that the American Minister under the present administration can do for that people Mr. Hanna will provide. Tom Ryan, in the rude Pacific, astride a seal heading for the Aurora Bore-allis, is not happier than the gentleman from the Wabash country on the eve of his departure for the East-the land of the camel, the mild-eyed gazelle, the Circassian beauty and Persian rugs. He will meet proflered hospitalities

There are many of those State Militia fellows who came on to do the pomp and circumstances arrived, nature was locked in the icy emorace of birds are singing, the lawn-mower is at workspring, full of promise, is well advanced. John the most elequent-once of Iowa, now of the Pacific Slope—has told from every stump in Indiana that if a Democrat was elected he would come to Washington, if he had to walk. Not long ago. under very peculiar circumstances, he became a member of the San Francisco Guards, with the rank of Colonei. He was a little bit, no doubtonly a little bit-ambitions for a military title. It sounds nice out West as well as down South, in politics especially. The San Francisco Guards voted to witness the inauguration of a Democratic President in a body, in uniform, on horseback and in line. John P. Irish, a Colonel, was in for ft; to falter would have been treason to his adopted city. He purchased a uniform, a miracle of splendor, and a more gergeous array of blue cloth, silk cordage and brass buttons, never signalized a warrior's grandeur. Had he come from the Atlantic, he might bave been mistaken for a sun-burst, where Phorbus sentters golden glories from the balconies of the orient to an awakened

"I don't know you, ejaculated a Treasury girl, enraptured to unconsciousness, but you are certainly the biggest General on earth. Early and before the pomp of his presence was fully understood, Colonel Irish moved resplendently along the street to the house of an old friend. Ringing, the doer opened and he was bid to enter by a servant. Two children, frightened to tears, campered to the parents' chamber. "Pa, pa," sobbed a little four-year old girl, "something wants to see you."

"Who is it dear? Don't be afraid. Papa won't let anything hurt his derling."

"No it aint," was the correction of a brother, older and wiser by three years, "it's only a man that wants to kill somebody."

"I don't know, but I think it is God."

But on the day of the inauguration the achievements of Colonel Irish were less brilliant. While the procession was moving the steed assigned to him, heard a bell and stopped-stood still as if in obedience to an executive prerogative. No application of steel spurs, or rawhide, could urge the undutitul beast forward, until he heard two bells. The mistake had been made of giving the officer a street car horse. An exchange was promptly made with a less conspicuous man, but even this was equally unfortunate. Passing certain business places on the thoroughfare, despite his rider, the animal would execute a half curve, and backing up to the sidewalk, stand to be unloaded. This animal for long years had been trained to the dray; and so Dan Lamott, who views everything with a critic's eye, got to suspicion that Col onel Irish, of California, who, reared upon a farm,

"On what a slender thread He is still about Willard's, having laid aside his electrical locometive, headlight, raiment, and dressed in a civilized suit like the one worn by Red Cloud, growing daily, it is surmised, in administrative favor. Being of the number of those that for twenty years have fed on husks and elm bars, while the other fellows were fattening on cleaned oats, he enjoys each decapitation infinite-ly. But is every character of splendor power ess

had brosen many a colt, was "Young-Man-Afraid-

JUDGE NIBLACK AND FRIENDS.

title and imposing presence from the Golden Gate applies in vain, what is a plain, blunt man from

What the Judge Says of Cleveland-Other

Items. Special to the Sentinel.

Washington, May 8 - As a member of Congress years ago, Judge Niblack was very active in founding a certain charitable institution, and became a permanent trustee of the National Deaf and Dumb Asylum. I met this eminent Hoosier resting at Willard's last evening, after having attended a meeting of the board, where he was brought in close relations with and had a fine opportunity for studying the President. My talk with the Judge was brief and full of constant interruptions, for he seemed acquainted with everybody, and introduced me to no short time ago in the regular army, end of eminent people from down South, up North, out West and back East. "I see that you are falling into the fashion of wearing a touch of gray in your whiskers," was his good-natured observation that reminded Morrison, of Illinois, of man's mortality. dent that he is the man. A dispatch has been Then Henry Watterson took him aside, received from Terre Haute announcing the arrest of Wright at that place. The City Marshal of Bloomington started after him immediately. He will arrive here to-day, leasted against a railing and talked earnestly and with both hands. Then he to Governor moment and then another moment to General Rosecrans. Judge Niblack could live a busy life in the lobby at Willard's. having been long and conspicuous in Con-

gress. I saked, "What is your private opin-

ion of President Cleveland?" He answered, "I have no private opinion. I am delighted

with him. Delighted that we have a Damecratic President to whom the country can look with confidence. He is moving as fast | Much Depends on General Middleton Win in the matter of appointments as wisdom will allow. There are disappointments, to be sure, but the Democratic party will ultimately come to approve Mr. Cleveland's administration. There are many Democrats just at this time who unfortunately do not comprehend the immoral influence of a bad

appointment" Colonel Matson told me last night that, having canvessed the matter exhaustively, he was satisfied that the Indiana delegation would stand by Stoll for Public Printer.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the law or Constitution of the Republic to prevent any citizen from being a candidate or the United States Senate. If you desire the place you have a perfect right to make the race, which is to the swift and the strong." This was reported to me as the language of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to Judge David S. Gooding, who now feels that he has permission to ask for

State Senator Faulkner, who for seven years has been associated with Mr. Voornees, tells me that the Pension Department is moving much more prominently than at any period within his experience. He is as happy as Henry Watterson, having this week already secured the claims of ten applicants, something, he says, phenomenal in the history of the service.

Judge Holman contemplates leaving the

city for his home in Indiana on the afternoon of Saturday next.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST. Presidential Postmasters Appointed -Judgment Against the Government-United States Consul on Satur-

day's Battle, Etc. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Charles M. Shelley, of Alabama, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Charles Beardsley, resigned. He qualified to-day and will assume charge of the office to-mor-

Henry B. James, Chief of the Customs Divisis n of the Treasury Department, has resigned, to take effect the 1st of June.

The President to-day appointed the folof war at the inauguration here. Yet, when they lowing named Presidential Postmasters: Manrice Litch, Mahoney City, Pa., vice J. S. bitter winter, and now the leaves are out, the Brecker, commission expired; John Slack, Bristol, Tenn., vice William Mullinex, commission expired; Mary H. Edwards, Cleve-P. Irish, of all the orators I ever Beard, is one of land, Tenr., vice William S. Taylor, commission expired; Mrs. A. G. Hastings, Port Gibson, Miss., vice Thomas Richardson, commission expired; J. S. Mead, Hazethurst, Miss., vice George E. Matthews, commission espired: Harvey C. Moore, Broadhead, Wis, vice Peter W. Baebe, suspended for cause. The cause for Postmaster Beebe's suspension was that he was found negligent and careless in his accounts. The money due the Government had not been kept separately, as it should have been done, and not re stored on demand of inspectors. He also failed to make reports to the department when required, and it was found necessary to inspect his office five times within a ver-In the Court of Claims to-day a demurrer in the case of the Moline Water-power Company of Illinois against the United States was sustained. Judgment for \$6.362 was rendered in favor of H. W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank of, Chicago.

Secretary Whitney left Washington for Cleveland, O., this evening to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Nathau Payne, a son of Senator Payne. United States Consul James W. Taylor, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has telegraphed the Secretary of State relative to the fight on Saturday between Riel and Middleton. He says General Middleton reconnoitred the position of Riel's force at Battouche Saturday with a loss of one killed and seven wounded. The guns of the two batteries would have been captured by a desperate sally of the insurgents except for the execution of a Gatling gun served by the agents of the Canadian manufacturers. The infantry was not engaged and the Canadian force was strongly nerenched Saturday night against surprise. The battle was begun by sharp firing on the steamer Northcote, which passed down

position is very strong, but his stock of ammunition is said to be small. The issue of standard silver dollars for the mints during the week ended May 9 was 263,999. The issue during the correspondperiod of last year was 345 The business of courts in the District of Columbia has been brought to a standstill. The appropriations for the payment of jurors

and witnesses is exhausted. Admiral Jouett has informed the Navy Department that he has gone to Carthagena, which place is still besieged. The total value of the exports of domestic

breadstuffs during the four months ended

months ended April 30 exports were \$133,-

The representatives of the executive departments of the Government at the New Orleans Exposition held a meeting in this city to-day, and adopted appropriate sympathetic resolutions concerning the death of S. L. Lyford, the President of the Board. The President to day signed the commissions of William B. McConnell, of Fargo,

Dakota Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, and R. P. Swineferd, of Michigan, to be Governor of Mr. S. S. Cox to day learned that the delegation of his constituents who purpose calling upon the President to request that his appointment as Minister to Turkey be revoked, will not arrive here until Wednesday. The question of his final acceptance of the mission will not be determined until after the interview of the delegation with

the President, Mr. Cox, however, intimates that he still expects to go to Constantinople about the end of the present manth. The National Republican will say tomorrow that it is reported that the President has offered the office of Register of the Treasury to General W. S. Rosencrans of

The Bloomington Express Robber.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 11 - All the work f the detectives has resulted in apparently fixing the guilt of the recent robbery of the express safe and the murderous assupit on the messenger and baggagemaster on William Wright, whose parents reside pear Harrodsburg, but a short distance from the scene of the robbery. Wright was a was also a cowboy in Texas. He left his home in this county on the day of the robbery, and answers the description of the robber in every particular. A photograph of Wright, taken two years ago, was sent to New Albany, and Peter Webber, the baggagemaster, feels confi-

and Webber will be here on the noon train to see if he can identify him. If he is pro-nounced guilty the probabilities are that he will be lynched. At Charlotte, N. C., a house occupied by Lizzie Blunt and Minuie Bell, women of illrepute, was blown up by dynamite Sunday night, THE RIEL REBELLION.

ning a Victory Over the Half-Breeds.

St. PAUL Minn., May 11.-In an interview with an Associated Press reporter last night, John McLane, of Bismarck, Dak., ust returned from Winnipeg, where he had been delivering horses, teams and supplies to the Canadian Government, said: "The government has advices that men from Chicago, New York and Boston are with Riel, and that a master mind, not Riel's, is directing the movements of the half breeds. Old timers regard General Middleton's success at Battouche as absolutely necessary to prevent the Indians from uprising en masse. Supplies are short, and about all come from this side of the line. North Dakota is near being drained of horses, oats, etc. It is believed there are about 1.500 half-breeds in the field. Six thousand Indians are ready to take the war path, and but 4,000 troops to oppose

General Crooks, one of the heroes of Minnesota Indian wars, and Judge of the military commission that condemned 300 Sioux to death, thirty eight of whom were hanged at Mankata shortly after the massacre there, was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter this evening as to the outlook for a general Indian uprising in the Northwest Territories, because of his familiarity with the Indian character. He says Middleton must achieve a decisive victory, or all the Indians will have on war paint in a week. Should the half-breeds achieve a signal victory over Middleton, the result could be but most disastrous He said the best plan of attack, from this distance of observation. would be to weaken the works by shot, scatter the breeds by shell from the front and a flank, have Irvine fall in upon the rear with his 300 mounted police force, throw the enemy into disorder, mass them if possible. then rake them with Gatlings, ritles, and shot and shell until disordered, then storm their works. This would doubtless cost many good lives, as the enemy are nervy and line shots, being trained hunters, but the end to be attained is so desirable and necessary that the troops must be sacrificed, otherwise the whole country would be swept by savages, who are liable to go on the war wath on the principle of throwing their lives away, in | was free sgain. These troubles, which at first apwhich case they would spare no women or children. He added that, whatever grievsnces the half-breeds may have, when they incite merciless savages they are entitled to no sympathy from Christian civilization.

A FIEE THAT SCARES CHICAGO. And Destroys Acres of Pine Lumber-An Aggregate of 45,000,000 Feet Burned

Valued at \$700,000. CHICAGO, May 8 .- Shortly after noon today a spark from a passing locomotive set fire to the heart of the great pine lumber vard district which lies along both sides of the south branch of the Chicago River, and near the southwestern city limits. Bordering upon this district is a wooden-built portion of the city known as Bridgeport, and the Union Stock Yards, with its acres of wooden buildings and pens filled with cattle and sheep. A fierce wind was blowing from the west and the flames spread with great rapidity. The entire fire department was called out and began fighting the flames, but the twenty or thirty streams of water which could be thrown upon them had little or no effect as far as staying their progress was concerned. The dry pine boards and shingles were piled to great heights, with only narrow lanes between being left for wagons to pass through. The narrow interstices between the piles furnished unusual facilities for the progress of the flames, while they broke the usefulness of the streams of water and prevented it from penetrating to the blazing pine in the center of the piles. The news of the fire scread rapidly to the business center of the city and created much alarm lest the fire should assume proportions approaching those of the great conflagration of 1871, which came from the same direction. Great brands were carried forward by the wind, setting fire to new piles, and several fire steamers and the men manning them stream three miles quite disabled. Riel's had narrow escapes from destruction. Starting upon the west side of the river, the flames ate up all the lumber between Tairty fifth and Thirty-eighth streets, an area of about 400 by 2,000 feet. It set fire to a capal boat moored at the dock, and it floated across the river, which is 180 feet wide at this point, and set fire to the lumber on the east bank, which covered about an equal ares, and this, with one or two planing mills, was consumed. Brands were carried eastward and set fire to several small frame houses occupied by employes in the lumber district. The fire department, however, made a stand at this point and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames into the residence district. The light April 30 were \$45,078 692. During the teu continued throughout the afternoon, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the conflagration was brought under control, having practicably burned itself out to the limits of the immediate district in which it began. A heavy rain during most of the afternoon was of material assistance. The aggregate of lumber destroyed was 45,000,000 feet, valued at \$700 000.

The individual losers and insurances are as follows: Chicago Lumber Company, 23,-000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$400,000; surance, \$300,000. Bigelow Bros., 10 000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$175,000; insurance, \$125,000, Adams, Hastings & Co , 5,000,000 feet of lumber. valued at \$85,000; insurance, \$60,000. J. W. Hinckley, planing mill, loss \$26,000: insurance, \$12,000. Five cottages, aggregate loss about \$10,000; insurance about

THE TRUNK MYSTERY. Body of the Victim Exhumed and Fully the Trunk Identified and

Identified-The Man Who Checked Arrested.

shipped from Chicago to this city in a trunk | that the canvass will be postponed for seven last week was exhumed to-day and positively | days in order to ascertain if there were any identified by Francesco Coruso as the re- irregularities, and that all the clerks in the mains of his brother Phillipo. Francesco is District have consented to the postponeof the opinion that Phillipo was murdered | ment. Sepator Rhipehart had a consultaby a countryman named Augustena Gilardo, who was preparing to go to Italy. Gilardo knew that Phillipo had money and frequently importuned him for a sufficient amount to pay his passage over. The murdered man was last seen in company with Gilardo, and Russo and Francesco think he was chloroformed and then strangled by hand. Delective Bonfield, of Chicago, left for New York this afternoon to head off Gilardo and Coruso went back to Chicago to secure the

arrest of the accomplices thera. NEW YORK, May 7 .- Police Inspector Byrnes on Tuesday received a dispatch from Chief Doyle, of Chicago, stating that the Italian, Agiostino Jurado, who is charged with the murder of the man found in the trunk at Pittsburg, had come to New York.

A description of Jurado was given, and Detective Sergeants Perazzo and Tessaro found him hidden at 145 Wooster street the same night. The prisoner was taken to police headquarters, where he gave his age as twenty-four, and said he was a peddler. Chief District by J. H. Shaw, Republican; that he Doyle was communicated with and Detect (Leepert) believed the election a fair one. ive Bonfield, accompanied by the cagaage. and he would not contest for Shaw's seat,

master who checked the trunk from Chiesgo to Pittsburg, stated at once or New York. This afternoon the baggagemaster unhesitatingly picked Jurado out as the man who had brought the frunk to the statien. The prisoner refused to make any statement, but willingly agreed to return to Chicago with Detective Bonfield. They start

INDIANAPOLIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

early Friday morning. Chicago, May 7.—To-night the poisce here are confident they have solved the mystery surrounding the death of Phillipo Caruso, on evidence furnished by a little girl. Five important agrests were made this evening-The suspects are Italians of the lowest class. and none of them can speak a word of English. Three of them are residents where the murdered man was seen a week ago last Thursday. Cami Rito and Como Rito are bushand and brother respectively to the woman who has been arrested in New York. The man Jurado, whose arrest is reported from New York, and who apparently followed the trunk and its ghas ly contents to Pittsburg, thence continuing his journey east, is regarded by the police here as being beyond a doubt present at the death of Caruso, if, indee, not the instigator.

MRS. LAING THE WIFE OF MR. FISH. Why the Fact of Marriage Was Kept Secret-Known to Her Family.

CLEVELAND, May 9 .- A dispatch to the Plaindealer, from Sandusky, says that Frank A. Layman, the editor of the Evening Journal, of this city, save a statement concerning the account of e death of Mrs. Sallie Reber Laing, which originated in Cleveland and was thence telegraphed to papers throughout the country. Mr. Layman says:

"Regarding the manner and cause of Mrs. Laing's death I am prepared to denounce the published statement as false in great part, if not in whole. The article in question contains much truth, but more that is in inaccurate. The account is strictly true until it touches upon her life subsequent to the death of her first husband, Mr. Laing. At that point the inaccuracies begin. Some months after that event Mr. James D. Fish, at that time known as a millionaire banker, began paying her bis addresses, which ended in May, 1884, about the time he became involved in his financial diffi culties, in a private marriage, which, in order to escape the notoriety that would ensue, she stipulated should be kept secret until such time as he peared (emporary, became more harrassing as time went by, and she still insisted upon her original stipulation and did to the end of her death, which was to berself. The issue of this marriage with aritadt, N. J., and which is now with friends of Mr. Fish under his care and direction.

the effect of child birth, when she was attacked with an old stomech trouble that was chronic it her case, and yielding to a morbid appetite for certain articles of diet that had been expressly forbidden her, she ate inordinately and died in a tew hours, on the night of March 10. Her mar cisge to Mr. Fish has been known to her family since last summer, but for the reasons stated al ready which were satisfactory alike to her and to them, it was never made public, and has not been published since her death, because of the actendant circumstances, and of her express reques to that effect. In justice to Mr. Fish, I would add that he has been anxious from the first to revea the marriage and to be absolved by the famili from secrecy. This permission will be given to

FORGERY FOR KINDNESS.

A Queer Case Which Will Send a Pension Agent To Prison.

New Haven, May 10 .- One of the strangest of criminal cases is that of Frank Prescott, the pension agent of this city, who is now undergoing imprisonment in the county jail for one year. It has transpired that he has, through motives of kindness, committed a crime which will send him to Wetherfield State Prison for at least five years. He has always been a free hearted, popular men, and several years ago he opened an office on Church street, in this city, in which he carried on a pension and government claim business. In 1882 he procured a pension for Timothy Campbell, a soldier who had been wounded in the service. When the pension occame due Campbell was sarving a term in the county jail for drunkenness. His poor family were on the verge of starvation. Prescott, moved by Mrs. Campbeli's appeals for ready money, and not having it by him so that he could advance it, is said to have forged Campbell's name to the pension check, which was at once cashed by a saloon keeper. This relieved Mrs. Campbell's necessities. In some way, however, the Pension Department learned of the facts, and yesterday a United States detective visited Prescott at the jail, where he is serving a term of one year for abstracting \$11

from the envelope of a pensioner living in Woodbridge. The detective told Prescott it would be better for him to make a clean breast of the matter, and Prescott accordingly made his deposition, stating the circumstances. The detective said, after his interview, that, while he had other cases of forgery against Prescott, the Campbell case would be the only one pressed. Prescott's wife is insane and broken hearted with grief over his condition, and there is hardly any one who knows him who does not express regret and sympathy at his misfortune. He is believed by many to be insane himself, and to have been impressed with a mission to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate beyond his ability to do so. He was formerly a wellknown and prosperous druggist.

FRAUBS ALLEGED

In the Recent Election in the Thirty fourth District of Illinois.

SPRINGETELD, Ill., May 8 .- A private meseage from Virginia, Ill., says that all arrangements had been made to canvass the Caus County vote to day, but that State Senator Rhinehart (Democrat) has arrived there, and that after he had consulted with PITTSBURG, May 7 .- The body of the man | the County Clerk, it has been given out tion with a number of Demogratic members of the Legislature before leaving Spring-

Senator Merrit visited three towns in the Thirty-fourth Legislative District yesferday, to investigate the charges of alleged fraud which had been made, and returned at noon to day. He says that headlscovered in one place—Penneylvania Too thip—that the polls were not opened the p.m. When the Republicans rushed in and obtained 70 majority at Athens, he claims to have discovered that 25 illegal votes were cast. Another question which he raises is that of the ticket used, which simply read: "For Representative of the General Assembly, W. A Weaver." The point he makes is that "Thirty-fourth District" should have been on it. A meeting will be held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of contesting the seat.

CHICAGO, May 8 .- The Inter-Ocean's Virginia (Ill.) special says that in an interview with its correspondent, to-da, A. A. Leepert, Democrat, was defeated in the Thirty-fourth GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Government's Policy Regarding the Soudan-Hamilton's Attack of Gladstone's Policy.

London, May 11,-Lord Hartington said that the Government had resolved to make Wady Halfa the most advanced position as a permanent defence of Egypt. The British troops would be withdrawn as soon as the Nile rises. It is expected that the rising will occur at about the the end of May. The withdrawal of the troups involved the abandonment of the engagement to advance to Khartoum. This statement was received with cheers from the Government benches. Efforts will be made, said the War Secretary, to establish an administration in the province of Dongola, and to complete the Nile Railway as a commercial enterprise. General Lord Wolseley, Lord Hartington

said, had advised the Government to retire to Ashaun from the Soudan. General Wolseley attached great importance to sending armed boats to Egypt to be used in patroling the Nile The Government has no intention, the speaker said, of evacuating Spakim until some arrangement can be effected for hold ing it against the hostile Arabs, either by England or some other civilized Power. present Suskim, he said, could not be he'd without fighting. Osman Digna, El Mahdi's Chief Lieutenant, for many months past has been besieging the place, and har frequently declared himself determined upon driving he garrison into the Red Ses. Therefore, the holding of Suskim was a military and not a political question. In regard to the projected railway from Suakim to Berber, Lord Hartington said he was unable to state what was the definite intention of the Government now, but he thought he would soon be able to make a statement of their inten-

Mr. Henry Chaplin, Conservative member for Mid-Lincolnshire, asked how much money the Government had spent on the Khartoum expedition, and if the sum was greater or less than the \$22 500,000 mentioned in the \$55. 000,000 as the sum requested for the Soudan

Mr. Gladstone replied to this interrogatory at d stated that the Government had already spent a great deal of money in the Soudan, but was unable at present to say whether any portion of the \$22,500,000 would be saved. Mr. Gladstone then moved for a sec and resding of the Consolidated Fund bill (the \$55,000,000 credit) He urged his motion in a speech, in which he declared that he was urable to understand the difference which existed on this subject between the Opposition and the Government. He urged the House to avoid every unnecessary issue just now, as it would be the duty of the House to pass judgment on the conduct of the Government.

No sooner bad Mr. Gladstone ouit speaking then the Conservatives opened agon him and his government the bitterest attack within their power to make. This was led by George Francis Hamilton, member from Middlesex. Lord Hamilton is being strongly pushed forward by the Tories as a leader in the Commons. He was Under Secretry of State for India from 1874 to 1878, and spoke with some degree of authority. He secured the occasion for making his attack by moving consideration of the amendment given notice of by Sir Stafford Northcote, the present Conservative leader in the Commons, on Friday last. This amendment is on the second resuling of the Consolidated Fond bill for a fresh vote of cansare against the Government, and concludes in the following words:

The House having shown their readiness to vote supplies, refuse their assent until informed of the present policy and purposes for which the money

to be granted is to be applied. Lord Hamilton, in moving consideration

this amendment, said: "The Right Honorable, the Marquis of Hartington, Sacretary of War, has just made the most extraordinary statement which ever fell from a Minister in this House. After announcing their intention of taking Khartoum, the Government have announced to-night the sbandoning of the Soudan, after having murdered six or seven thousand men. Yet the Government expect this House to acquiesce silently in their policy. The greatest danger to the countries is the incapacity of the men in office. (Conservative cheers) The Government have surrendered every one of the questions between them and Russia. The Prime Minister has altogether abandoned the attitude by which the Government obtained the vote of credit. The great obection I have to the Premier's policy is that from the very day he assumed office until now, he has shown a readiness to sacrifice anybody and snything to save himself. (Cries of "hear," "hear") Mr. Chamberiain, President of the Board of Trade, taunted Lord George Hamilton with inconsistency in asking for information from a Government that could not be relied upon. Mr Chamberlain said that the House would be unable adequately to judge the conduct of the Government until all the papers in the case were presented. He contended that the object of Sir Peter Lumsden's mission had to a great extent been achieved. He was glad to find Lord Hamilton advocating the position that faith should not be placed in Russis, and that the only course was to go to war. When the general elections came, the Government would remind the opposition of their policy, and it would then be seen whether the country was tired of peace.

It is reported that the Government, in order to close a bargain with the Parnellites for their support on the vote of credit tomorrow, has promised to increase the grant for registration expenses in Ireland.

The King and Queen of Italy. London, May 11.- A dispatch from Naples to the Standard says that King Humbert and Queen Margherita were rapturously received at Naples. They drove through the streets an open carriage, unattended by any guard either of the soldiers or police, and the carriage was surrounded by crowds of pedple, all cheering enthusiastically for their Majesties. At night the new water-works were marvelocsly illuminated with electric lights, producing a brillfaut and unique spectacle. In every respect the royal visit was a splendid success.

Trial of the Alleged Dynamiters. London, May 11 .- The trial of James G. Cunningham and Harry Burton on the charge of treason, felony, for alleged complic ity in the dynamite outrage; at Westminster Hall and Tower of London, was begun this morning in the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. The trial takes place before Sir Henry Hawkins, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Jadiosture. Very little public interest is manifested in the moved from which to secure a jury for the trial. The defense were allowed thirty-live challenges but only fifteen men were objected to before a jury was obtained. After the jury had been sworn Attorney General James opened the case for the prosecution. He stated that he expected to prove that Cun-ningham was guity of causing the explosion at the Tower of London, and that Burton was the author of the outrage at the Victoria Railroad station. As soon as the Attorney General had concluded his address the tak-

room was thronged with people who followed the proceedings closely. Many policemen were on duty in and around the court room. The trial has been adjourned until tomorrow. The evidence submitted to-day was only a repetition of the testimony at the

preliminary triel. Judge Hawkins granted permission to Metsra Little and Richards to interview the prisoner, and they proceeded to Newgate Prison to do so. The Governor of the prison refused to allow Messre, Little and Richards to hold a conference with the alleged dyna miters, unless the wardens were present during the interview. The counsel protested upon such a proceeding and refused to hold an interview with their client, but the Governor still adhered to his determination. The counsel, finding their protests were in vain, retired, but will complain to the Court to-morrow of the action of the

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Various Statements Regarding the Afghan Imbreglio-The Muscovite Ahead.

position more information as to the present state of affairs. All the telegrams from India deny the reported resignation of Lord Dufferin. The military party in Russia continue to spread reports to the discredit of England. The latest is that the Russians captured at Penjdeh some of Sir Peter Lumsden's dispatches proving that he encouraged the Afghans to invite a collision with the

Russians. Copies of these documents were sent to the English Cabinet, and that, therefore, Lumsden was recalled. St. Petersburg advices through Vienna report that quantities of gunpowder and

stations. Work continues on the Cronstadt fleet. Odessa telegrams state that the troops which passed there, just mobilized from the reserves, were a horde of unkempt peasant vouths, ignorant of the use of rifles which some of them were hardly able to cary.

Hungarian papers report that Peter, son of the late Prince Karageorgeuriz has gone to St. Petersburg to endeavor to obtain Russian support, should be issue a manifesto asserting his right to the throne of Servis. He also hopes that his father-in-law, the Prince of Montenegro, will support his claim by force of arms. The Vienna newspapers are sereed that the Prince, as a possible tool of Russia, must be closely watched. A Belgrade official paper denies his hereditary right to the title of King.

A railway plant which had been collected for a Russian line from the Caucasus to the Black Sea has been diverted to the construction of a strategic line from Vlodekorkaz to Petroffski, on the Caspian Sea. It is reported that a permanent garrison of 5,000 men is to

be stationed at Sebastapol. Mr. Gladstone announced that he was about to present to the House some most important papers in regard to the foreign policy of Eagland in her relation with Afghanistan. He Gladstone then stated that an arrangement had been effected between Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Kemberly, Secretary for India, Baron De Staal, Russian Minister to England, and M. Leasar, the special Russian agent in London. In regard to the Afghan frontier the arrangement was satisfactory to her Majesty's Government, and Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of Indis. He hoped the arrangement would be made the subject of a convention with Rus-

A dispatch from Simla says immediately upon the return of the Ameer to Cabul he issued orders that British officers should be allowed to inspect the forts at Herat. The Ameer has received detail plans for the defenses of Herat from the Indian Govern-A dispatch from Calcutta to the Standard

states that orders were issued yesterday to stop the purchase of transport animals and the further dispatch of stores and war material to Quette. It is stated at Varna that Fehmi Pacha's

recall is due to the influence of the Turkish Minister at Constantinople, who believed the recall would have a good effect on the settlement of the Afghan difficulty. A dispatch from Teheran says the Ameer

of Bokhara urges the Shah of Persia to relesse Avonb Khan. An official statement from Earl Dufferin approving Mr. G'adstone's policy would do

much to reassure the public at Calcutta, but the Viceroy remains silent. According to a report in circulation in Simla, the Ameer bound himself to insist upon a frontier passing through three points, the names of which the Government refuses to disclose. Penjdeh, however, is not one of

the places. The Ameer desires the Joint Boundary Commission to examine the Oxus Valley also. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords this afternoon, replying to an interrogatory put by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative leader, said the Government were unable at present to make any statement about their intentions respection the Soudan. In regard to the Afghan bound ary question. Lord Granville said a conference upon the subject had been held between himself and the Earl of Kimbarly, Sacretary

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

of India, and Baron De Staal, Russian Min-

ister at London, which resulted in an agree-

ment perfectly satisfactory to England, Rus-

sia and the Earl of Dufferin.

The Situaton from an Indian Point of View-Comparison of Resources.

LONDON, May 10 .- A special to the St.

Louis Republican has the following in regard to affairs in Asia: "The official cor- and was dressed. He had slept about the respondence between the Government and the Governor General will, when printed, exhibit nothing in the slightest degree indi- at 9 o'clock. During the foreneon General cating anything but the most cordial rela- Grant turned his attention to his book, and tions, but when haif a dozen women related to the families of members of the Government permit themselves to disclose ministerial and departmental matters in London drawing-rooms with the utmost freedom, I see no good in denying that Lord Dufferin's relations with Mr. Gladstone's administration are understood in this department to callers, "Father is feeling quite well to-day. have been strained during the past five days; and that there is a party both here and in India who are of the opinion that the right course for India to adopt is to force on a war and beat Rustrial. A panel of 100 jurymen was sum- sia at her own game. It is all stuff to say India submits to British rule because British rule is enlighted. India submits be-cause England has the whip hand, and it must ever be so as long as the government of the country is administered by aliens, and held by force of the sword. The legic of the situation is that the hands which hold India by the sword should use her material re-sources in men, money, produce and every-thing else, like the Russians, for waging war against external enemies. The impending campaign would be one of defense against ing of the testimony was begun. The court an aggressive and unscrupulous enemy, who, the steamship City of mexico,

as fast as she advances toward us, converts her appexations into military districts and the inbabitants into soldiers to light her battles. There is nothing but the resolution to do so to prevent our adopting the same

"Our resources are immensely greater than

WHOLE NO. 1573.

those of Russia in every way. There is no more danger of a general uprising against our power than there is of a rising in the Russian Empire, far less indeed, for the race divisions in India, the growth and consoli-dation of the British element and the manner in which the influential native elements have been welded into the imperfl scheme and have become interested in its maintenance would make such isolated risings as might occur simply ridiculous and hopeless, and could have no more real effect on the fighting power of the Empire in a national emergency than a grain of dust in a man's hand. Germany, with 46,000,000 inhabitants, raises an army of 428,000 men, capable of being brought up to a war footing of a million and a half besides reserves. France, with 38,000,000 people, has an army of 500,000, capable of being raised to an effective strength of a million and a half London, May 11 .- The Conservative papers besides reserves. Rossia, with a popugenerally do not wish to vote adverse to the lation of less than 101,000,000 in all her possessions has raised by conscription at Government on the war credit, but consider home and in all of her annexed territories that the Government ought to give the opan effective array of 780,000 men, of whom a much larger percentage proportionately than the British and Indian armies is required for garrison purposes, capable of being raised nominally, but with enormous risk, to a war strength of 2 300,000 men, and her public debt would render a prolonged war, such as a naval power like England could wage, not only difficult, but impossible. Let conscription be sanctioned for India and we shall bave a pepulation of 198,000,000 to pick and choose from, to say nothing of the so-called independent States, numbering 55,000,000, and if Russia can raise 2,300,000 men, there is no reason on earth why we should not raise 4.550,000 of equally good fighting material. There is not a pin to choose between the two Empires as regards the quality of the material to create armies out of, except, possibly, as regards the northwestern districts of British India, which afford practically un-limited supplies of as good fighting stuff as can be found outside of France, Germany dynamite are being stored at several coaling and Great Britain.

England Badly Prepared for War. LONDON, May 10 .- Nothing shows more clearly England's unpreparedness of war than putting old sixty-four pounders on board the fast cruisers. It is true that the Oregon and the America and the other "graybound" steamers chartered from the various transatlantic companies, besides these antiquated weapons, will carry four five-inch breechloaders, but they would not have the smallest chances in a running fight with a Russian cruiser carrying the most improved breechloaders. The sixty-four pounder guns were considered wonderful pieces of ordnance thirty years ago, but they are now only fit for a museum. The prevalence of disease in garrison towns, and especially among soldiers is increasing so rapidly that the supporters in Parliament of the contagious diseases act are about to renew their agitation for their stringent application. It is announced that a special provision will be made in connection with the levy and the increased income tax for the relief of farmers in England. In view of the distressed condition of agriculture the assessment for property tax will be made on the basis of onethird of their rental, instead of on one-half as at present. The farmers of Scotland have for some time enjoyed this advantage.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Doctors Find Him, if Anything, Improved, But the Cancerous Spots Remain Unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 10.-General Grant slept fully seven hours Saturday night, and when four doctors of the staff met in consultation this afternoon they found the General's condition was, if anything, improved. but the cancerous spots were unchanged. Dr. Barker sails for Europe this week, and this was his last consultation before going. When about to leave he bid the General good-bye and said: "When I come back in the autumn I shall expect to find your literary work finished to your satisfaction.

"You don't expect to find me, though, do you?" said the General. "I shall hope so, anyhow," replied Dr.

Barker as he went away. Dr. Shrady said the two new cancer spots had not perceptibly increased since Wednesday. The General, who was at the window, waved adieu to Dr. Douglas as he drove away with his family. Roscoe Conkling and Cyrus W. Field called during the afternoon.

At 50'clock this afternoon, while throngs were strolling on the avenues, General Grant, attended only by Harrison, left the house and walked toward the avenue. His pace was more brisk than during any previous walk. As he neared the corner of the avenue he seized his care near its middle, reached the corner and walked half the block toward town, unaided by his stick.

"You seem to have little use for your cane," remarked a gentleman who joined and walked with the General at this point. "I'll need that yet awhile," replied the General. "No. I feel no more fatigued after driving than after my walks on the avenue." When they reached the house again the General mounted the steps with as little weariness as on his previous shorter walks.

General Grant Loses Considerable Sleep With Pain in His Throat-He Takes a Long Drive and Resumes His Book.

New York, May 11,-During the early part of last night General Grant experienced considerable pain in his throat. He was restless. Soon after midnight he slept, but his sleep was not continuous. He awakened at intervals, and food was given him through the night. It was 10 o'clock this morning before he aroused for the day usual number of hours, though sleep had been interrupted as stated. Dr. Dongias remained all night, and left the General asleep

did some work upon it. The genial warmth of to day tempted General Grant to take a prolonged drive, and he arrived at the house in good spirits after it. He partook of luncheon and then resumed work on his book until dinner, after which he spent the evening with his family. In the words os Colonel Grant, who is too busy to receive The pain in his throat was a little increased to day, perhaps owing to the change of air." Dr. Douglas called as usual.

CODENSED TELEGRAMS.

Franz November, from Chicago, was yestenday committed for extradition for forgery. A Church Congress was opened by Governor Harrison at Hartford, Conn., last

The Norwegian steamer Minervs, bound for Montreal with coal, has returned to North Sydney with her bow stoved in.

Judge Brown, at New York, in the United States District Court, yesterday, dismissed the libel in the suit of Government against